



THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate. A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months. Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Directory of Yavapai County.

District Judge.....WM. F. TERRY.
Probate Judge.....HERBERT BROOKS.
District Attorney.....JOHN M. ROUNTREE.
Sheriff.....JOHN H. HERRAN.
County Recorder.....WILLIAM H. COBB.
County Treasurer.....E. W. WELLS, JR.
Clerk of District Court.....

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday of April and first Monday of October in each year.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

E. J. Cook, A. J. Shanks and L. A. Stevens.
Road meets on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

Business & Professional Cards.

HARLEY H. CARTER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
La Paz, Yuma County, Arizona.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory.
sept 6/69

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

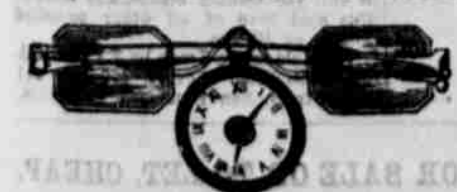
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday morning on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.
Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates.
Agents—JOSEPH MAHER, San Bernardino; GRAY & CO., La Paz.
WATERS & NOBLE, Proprietors,
San Bernardino, March 30, 1869.
apr 20/69

L. B. JEWELL & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,



South side of Plaza, Prescott.

All sorts of Jewelry made to order.

Prescott Advertisements.

That's a Fact---What's a Fact?

THAT THE

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE

Is the Only Store in the Territory that Receives Goods Direct from New York.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,

Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges,
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A large stock of
Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes,
Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes,
Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Suitable for this Market.

Call and see for yourselves.

LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, March 30, 1869.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,

Keep constantly on hand, for sale, at very low prices, for cash, a fine assortment of

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods,

Mission, Pioneer and Cassimere Shirts,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions,

Confectionery, Stationery, Tobacco, Cigars,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Buckskin
and Kid Gloves, Outlets, Clocks,

Henry, Spencer and Colt's Rifles, Colt's Pistols,
Blasting and Sporting Powder,

Fixed Ammunition,

Caps, Fuse,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Fine Meerschaum Pipes.

Also, an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS.

D. HENDERSON & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
Corner Granite and Gurley streets,
Prescott, Arizona.

STEAM SASH, DOOR, BLIND

... AND ...

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF TURNED
Material, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, etc., promptly
filled and sent to all parts of the Territory. All kinds of
CABINET WORK neatly and expeditiously executed.
Our Prices are Reasonable.

R. E. BLAIR,
R. E. ELLIOTT.

Prescott, February 21, 1868.

BILLIARDS, BILLARDS.

CAL JACKSON & CO'S

Bar & Billiard Saloon,
Next door to Campbell & Buffum's Brick Store,
Montezuma Street, Prescott.

Contains two of Platan & Colander's best Billiard Tables,
and is well supplied with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We have recently renovated, refurnished and fixed up
our Saloon, so that it is now the neatest and coolest place
of resort in Northern Arizona. CAL JACKSON & CO.
Prescott, February 6, 1868.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

Quick Cures and Moderate Charges.

DR. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery (opposite Pacific
Mail Steamship Company's office). Private entrance on
Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and
scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all
Erectile and Chronic Diseases, cases of Sterility and all
Sexual Disorders.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the
States and Territories, however distant, who may desire
the opinion and advice of DR. DOHERTY in their respec-
tive cases, and who think proper to submit a written
statement of such in preference to holding a personal in-
terview, are respectfully assured that their communi-
cations will be held most sacred. DR. DOHERTY takes
this opportunity of assuring that all letters are opened
and replied to only by himself, and the latter as promptly
as possible.

If the case be full and candidly described, personal com-
munication will be unnecessary; as instructions for diet,
regimen and the general treatment of the case itself (includ-
ing the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in
such manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the
letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultation, by letter, or otherwise, free.
Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Spermatorrhea.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pam-
phlet, embodying his own views and experiences in rela-
tion to Impotence or Sterility, being a short Treatise on
Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Nervous or Physical
Debility consequent upon this Affection, and other Disor-
ders of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value
to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE
by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for
return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Science and the Arts.

The Seventh Industrial Fair of the Mechan-
ics' Institute, San Francisco, commenced Sep-
tember 14. After the preliminary exercises,
Irving M. Scott delivered an oration, a por-
tion of which we here transfer to our columns:

"In arts, sciences and mechanical inven-
tions, in manufacturing progress, we have our
days of review—landmarks by which we ob-
serve every deviation from the usual path,
every innovation upon the established usage.
Taking a hint from the past, courage from the
present, we boldly strike into the future with
full faith that the result of our efforts will
lift us above the plain of the past. This is
the day set apart for us to review the victo-
ries of art, discoveries of science, and the ad-
vancing steps of invention; this is our com-
mencement day, to notice the progress and
improvements, perfection and convenience of
our age; this spacious building, crowded
with the trophies of peaceful labor, speaks
with the eloquence of action, the earnestness
of our civilization. From these yearly com-
parisons, those mile stones of progress, we
note the onward march of events.

This day, for another and higher reason,
should be the inspiration point for art and
science to buckle on their armors and go
forth for nobler conquests. One hundred
years ago at the Castle of Tegel, was born
the great scientist, the explorer of the earth's
surface, the expounder of the underlying and
overlying strata of its crust, the father of
physical geography, the author of "Cosmos,"
blending naturalist, artist, geologist and trav-
eler to a wonderful degree. Humboldt is
the Colossus on the field of scientific labor.
He was a lifetime of work, and, measured
how we may, is unparalleled. Thoughts and
ideas which he started, gathered strength as
time sped, until he received the homage of
the world. The years since his birth are
crowded with the grandest achievements of
man.

Six years later, the Declaration of Inde-
pendence thrilled the heart of the world. In
this democracy, arts and science received an
impulse which carried them up to the high-
water mark. Steamboats, railroads, tele-
graphs, sewing machines, cylinder presses,
and a host of beneficent inventions came
crowding from the brain of a Republic in
which all men are equal.

We are celebrating our Seventh exhibition
in the Queen City of the Western slope—a
city whose foundations, rocked by earth-
quakes, washed by the waters of an ocean
freighted with the richest memories of the
oldest civilization, holding in her lap the
wealth of continents, tied to the Occident
with indissoluble bands of commerce and self-
interest, and to the Orient with bands of
steel and a common ancestry, in whose har-
bor may float the navies of the world—a city
full-fledged, where all was primal nature
when Humboldt looked from Chimborazo's
Peak in 1802.

So rapid and marvelous has been this
growth, that the mind scarce comprehends
that half a continent has been reclaimed
from savage rule, filled with people, inter-
laced with iron ways; and this, its outpost
on the western march, just nineteen years
old, changing the current of exchange, divid-
ing the world's commerce and carrying the
banner of progress "full high advanced." Seventeen hundred and sixty-nine was the
date of Arkwright's first patent for a cotton
spinner. Now one man spins more yarn than
four hundred could in Arkwright's day.

As much flour is made by one man now as
150 could make a century ago.

One woman makes as much lace as 100 did
in 1768—and wears it too.

Sugar is refined in as many days as it once
took months.

One hundred years ago, it took six months
to fix quicksilver to glass; now forty min-
utes!

The tedious days of the sickle, followed by
the flail,

"Throbbing mellow music down the vale,"
Winnowed by the winds of heaven; the
gleaser Rath and the threshing floor of Boaz
have passed away for a machine to the "man-
or born," which cuts, threshes, cleans and
sacks the grain from twenty acres a day.

This progress is solicitous of man's comfort.
In 1569 a bath of boiling oil was applied after
amputation—a custom as barbarous as the
age was uncouth. Then came "reform and
chloroform," when every faculty rested, and
the patient roused from slumber to find the
dreaded deed done. Science, ever watchful,
ever advancing, turns another page; freezes
the parts operated on; with brain, heart and
nerve in full play; the patient an observer of
painless amputation, himself the subject.

In medicine, the days of blood a pint, and
physic a quart, yield to reason and a knowl-
edge of the laws of health. The "ounce of
prevention" is recognized as the fundamental
principle.

The age is liberal—the martyrdom of Lat-
imer and Ridley is replaced with the unity
of sects in the advancing march of Christian
progress. In our infancy Salem jail was crow-
ded with suspected witches, and Cotton
Mather hurled the invectives at Corey, whose
four score years could not save him from death.

Less than a hundred years ago the terrors
of the Cook Lane ghost shook England's faith
to the centre. Now, the iconoclast—the
common school—knocks the idol of supersti-
tion to pieces; planchette is a household
toy, painting the face of absent spirits. And
who's afraid?

Thirty-eight years ago Professor Low, of
St. Joseph College, Bardonia, Kentucky,
was dismissed for writing a pamphlet advoca-
ting a national rail-road from the Atlantic
to the Pacific. The Faculty judged him in-
sane. Now, from this very city, we can step
into a Pullman palace car, furnished with re-
gal luxury, carrying our own provisions, travel
across valleys, climb mountains, span rivers,
and neither change cars nor stop for three
thousand miles—over one country, having one
language, protected by one flag—and the
builders of this enterprise we call the repre-
sentative men of our day.

In seventy-eight days of pleasure we can
follow the sun around the world to our point
of starting—instead of thirty-six months of
tedious travel—carrying with us the com-
pact luxuries of the land, and send our
thoughts home on swift wind messengers, the
final result of Franklin's experiment—

"Through the shadows of the globe we sweep into the
twentieth day."
Better fifty years of our time than a cycle of Galley."

The Alaska Indians.

Governor Seward made quite a speech at
Sitka, August 12th. He, too, has come to the
conclusion that the Indians there are only
Mongolians. Hear him:

"Until the present moment the country
has been exclusively inhabited and occupied
by some thirty or more Indian tribes. I in-
cline to doubt the popular classification of
these tribes upon the assumption that they
have descended from diverse races. Climate
and other circumstances have indeed pro-
duced some difference of manners and cus-
toms between the Aleuts and the Kolosch-
ians and the interior continental tribes. But
all of them are manifestly of Mongol origin.
Although they have preserved no common tra-
ditions, all alike indulge in tastes, wear a
physiognomy, and are imbued with sentiments
peculiarly noticed in Japan and China. Savage
communities, no less than civilized na-
tions, require space for subsistence, whether
they depend for it upon the land or upon the
sea. In savage communities especially, an
increase of population disproportioned to the
supplies of the country occupied, necessitates
subdivision and remote colonization. Op-
pression and cruelty occur even more fre-
quently among barbarians than among civil-
ized men. Nor are ambition and faction less
inherent in the one condition than in the
other. From these causes it has happened
that the 25,000 Indians in Alaska are found
permanently divided into so many insignifi-
cant nations. These nations, jealous, ambi-
tious and violent, could in no case exist long
in the same region without mutually afford-
ing what in every case, to each party seems
just cause for war. War between savages
becomes the private cause of the several fam-
ilies which are afflicted with the loss of their
members. Such a war can never be composed
until each family which has suffered receives
an indemnity in blankets, adjusted according
to an imaginary tariff, or in the failure of
such compensation, secures the death of one
or more enemies as an atonement for the in-
jury it has sustained.
Train held that the Oregon Indians are de-
scendants of Mongolians also.

FALL TREE PLANTING.—The earlier is au-
tumn that the tree planting is performed the
better, provided the wood is matured. It is
not requisite that the leaf has fallen; but in
transplanting the leaf should be removed ere
the tree is dug from the ground; keep the
roots from drying, cold winds or clear hot
sun, and when setting spread them out regu-
larly, and see that fine earth is next against
each and every fibre. For where one root is
laid against another, without soil intervening,
it is liable to dry and decay, and often destroy
the whole tree. Do not pour water in among
the roots at this time of the year, but press
and mingle the earth carefully with the hand
and spreading fingers. Mound up around the
tree earth about eight inches high, to assist
it in retaining its upright position and also to
carry off surplus water; for, no matter how
carefully the tree is planted, if water is per-
mitted to stand around it and soak the roots,
it will be likely to die.

THE Ohio Legislature is asked to put up a
suitable monument on General Harrison's
neglected grave.

Barbarous Laws.

A vast deal of cruelty has been wiped out
of the English criminal code of late years.
Formerly, when almost every felony was pun-
ishable with death or forfeiture, persons who
felt they had no chance if tried at the assizes,
used to refuse to plead, or "stand mute" to
the indictment, in order to escape forfeiture
in the interest of their families. But there
was a rule of law that no one could be tried
unless he pleaded, and in order to make a
prisoner put himself on trial, *peine forte et
dure* was invented in the time of Henry the
Fourth; it was applied thus: "The accused
shall be remanded to the prison, and laid
there in some low and dark house, where
they shall lie naked on the bare earth, with-
out any litter, rushes, or other clothing, and
without any garments about them; and they
shall lie upon their backs, their heads uncov-
ered, and their feet and one arm shall be
drawn to one quarter of the house with a
cord, and the other arm to another quarter;
and in the same manner shall be done with
their legs; and there shall be laid upon their
bodies iron and stone, so much as they may
bear, and more. And the next day following
they shall have three morsels of barley bread,
without any drink; and the second day they
shall drink thrice of the water that is next to
the house of the prison (except running wa-
ter), without any bread; and this shall be their
diet until they be dead." It will scarcely be
believed that this precious power was retained
in English criminal law down to the time of
George the Third.

MAGNITUDE OF POMERANIA.—The City of
Cincinnati, according to a manual bearing
that title, just published, contains 230,000 in-
habitants. It has five railroad depots, which
are used by thirteen different lines, and is
directly connected by two lines with New
York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and
St. Louis, and by one line with Louisville,
Toledo and Lexington. It contains 119
churches, two hospitals, three orphan asy-
lums and four public parks. It has two daily
evening papers and three daily morning pa-
pers published in the English language, and
two German dailies. It has 19 weeklies, two
semi-monthlies, one quarterly paper, and pe-
riodicals. The Cincinnati suspension bridge,
the span of which is the longest in the world,
cost two million dollars. In 1855, the total
value of the principal articles of imports and
exports was \$103,873,153, and in 1868 they
amounted to \$628,860,362.

NOT A PRETTY PICTURE.—A White Pine
correspondent of the San Francisco Times,
thus draws a picture of life in the new Silver
land:

Life here is one of such dreary loneliness,
such perfect isolation from all heart sym-
pathies with mankind—that the finest climate,
the most lovely scene, the grandest panorama
of nature, would fail to cheer or gladden the
heart; and nature smiles in vain, for no smile
of cheery sunshine, or joy, or gladness, ever
irradiates from a human countenance here;
but on every face is depicted a look of anxi-
ety, of discontent, of care, of heartless self-
ishness, of vile distrust and suspicion.

BENNETT, of the New York Herald, is ear-
nestly urging Horace Grooley for the Chinese
mission, mainly on the ground that "Grooley
is a great deal like Confucius, and the Chi-
nese would perceive this at once."

ADMIRAL FARQUHAR, the Philadelphia
Lodge says, has been treated discourteously
by Grant's Administration. Its policy is to
depreciate all who do not belong to the clique
that rules at Washington.

BACON CORN is a valuable crop in Sacra-
mento county, California. This article, when
baled and delivered in Sacramento, is worth
from \$90 to \$150 per ton, according to qual-
ity.

DR. BELLOWE says that Powers, the sculp-
tor, blows out his candle when he retires, for
the night. This can hardly be meant for a
"puff" for Powers, although it does come
from a Bellows.

THE Masons of Louisville are to erect a
Widows' and Orphans' Home at that city at
a cost of \$100,000.

AN experienced old gentleman says, all
that is required for the enjoyment of love of
sausage, is confidence.

THE Toronto Leader mildly observes:
"When muscle is in question, put your money
on the Britisher. Just so," retorts the Cin-
cinnati Times. "The blarsted Britisher is
pretty good on brute force; but when brains,
pluck and genius are involved, invent your
stamps on Jonathan."

THE plan of carrying back to France the
remains of Napoleon I. is revived.